Soviet/Egyl ian Economic Relations

Soviet-Egyptian economic relations have remained essentially unchanged despite the pre-war ouster of Soviet forces, the temporary postwar arms embargo, and other political manuevers. Barring some major political upheaval no change is likely in the immediate future.

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For the next several years Moscow probably will continue to be a major supplier of arms to Egypt. Cairo's postwar efforts to diversify arms procurement have only been partially successful. The Egyptian military still must rely on Moscow for spares to maintain its present arms inventory, for replacement of certain major pieces of equipment, and for easy credit terms.

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is unlikely to terminate

would rob Moscow of its principal lever in Middle Eastern affairs and eliminate any hope of eventual repayment. The probable cutlook is for Moscow to continue to supply arms on old contracts while endeavoring to exact political concessions and some repayment in exchange for larger and longer term agreements.

It is also in the interest of both countries to continue a substantial portion of present bi-lateral trade. In the future, as in the past, Egypt will need the USSR as a buffer market for surplus cotton, an arrangement that thus far has effectively placed a floor under extra long staple cotton prices in the West. In recent years Cairo has also supplied the USSR with large quantities of exotic and out of season agricultural produce and with increasing quantities of manufactured goods, some of it produced in Soviet built factories. Most of these goods would be difficult to sell in the West, but Egyptian food and consumer goods, in particular, find a ready market in poorly stocked Soviet stores. The USSR's interest in continuing this trade has almost certainly been enhanced by the prospect that increased

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	AND	25X1
	postwar Egyptian procurement in the West will reduce the	
	chronic Egyptian deficit that previously characterized	
	bi-lateral transactions with Moscow.	1
	The lack-luster Soviet economic aid program that has	
	prevailed in Egypt since completion of the Aswan High Dam	
	probably also will continue. Over the last several years	
	Soviet supported development projects have progressed	
	steadily	25X1
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	Recently	
_	signed agreements to further expand the Helwan steel mill	
	and to increase the size of the newly installed aluminum	
	plant indicate Soviet willingness to continue at least a	
	modest economic aid program. Since Egyptian preference for	
	Western goods and services probably will assure little	
	acceleration in Soviet aid utilization	25X1
	The Egyptians, however,	¥
	may use further aid negotiations with the USSR to prod	:
	other prospective donors and investors. Cases in point	.1 :
	are the recently announced request for a Soviet nuclear	ý
	generator, also requested from the US, and alleged	
	discussions of a Soviet iron and steel complex in Alexandria,	
	now under negotiation with Brazilian, Japanese and West	
	German groups.	W 17 18 19
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